## WASHINGTON.

A Week To Be Memorable in the Country's History.

WORK OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Opinions on the Scope of Its Powers and Duties.

THE PROBABLE MEMBERSHIP

Efforts of the Extremists to Obtain a Veto.

RUMORS OF A TREASURY SWINDLE.

The Country's Brave Defenders Ordered to Their Proper Posts.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1877. THE PRODUCTINGS BEFORE THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION-OPINIONS REGARDING ITS POW-ERS AND DUTIES-COURSE TO BE PURSUED

The week, which will properly open next Thursda will be one of the most memorable in the country's history. Under the law constituting the Electoral mission the two houses will, on Tuesday, by an open vote, select the members of the commission Changes may be made in these members until Thursday, when the members, including the five Judges of the Supreme Court, will be be changed. On Thursday, at one o'clock, the two houses will assemble in the Hall of Representatives, the Vice President will preside over the joint meeting, and he will then proceed to open the certificates in eding alphabetically, and, as he opens each, he will hand it to the four tellers-two from each housewho will be previously appointed. When the first cer ifficate is read the Vice President will call for objections. If none are made he will objection is made it must be immediate, in writing, concise and without argument, and must be signed by being thus presented the Senate will then at once upon the objections, two hours' debate only being owed upon each State. If the two houses concur in rejecting the vote of a State it will be excluded. If they do not concur the vote will be received. Whenever however, the Vice President shall open two confic ng certificates from the same State these returns will at once submitted to the Electoral Commission, and the opening and counting of votes will coase until the tommission renders its decision. This decision will then be voted on by the two houses, acting separately, and, unless they concur in rejecting it, it will stand. The vote which is thus declared legal and proper will be counted, and the opening and counting will proceed duplicate certificates is reached.

It is not probable that objections will be made to the reception of the first six States. Florida stands sevth on the list and appears with two sets of returns. Here the first day's count will stop and the returns

It is supposed that three different views may be brought forward in the commission as to the scope and nature of its powers and duties. Some members will probably maintain that they cannot go further than to examine critically the form and certification of returns and that the one which strictly in conform w with law, must be accepted. Others will probably cold that the commission may nd must be satisfied whether the action of the Return ing Board-even if it has received the proper certificalegally constituted. Yet others may think that the on shall overhaul all the election returns of a ill receive much favor in the commission. While the commission is engaged upon the vote of Florida the two houses will separate, and may, until they receive a of course, decide his election. If it should be given to Mr. Mayes the count would then proceed until, after nix more States had been counted, Louisiana was reached. Here another set of double returns would be submitted to the commission. Louisiana being de-cided, Oregon would be the next State turned over to the commission and South Carolina the last. The peculiar condition of the Fiorida vote, as well

as the fact that it is the first State to come up with double returns, makes the verdict in that case of uncommon interest. The Florida committees have not yet reported, and no facts are officially before Congress about the vote or the conduct of the Returnjug Board, except the statement of Schator Jones, made on Friday. The commission will come to some definite conclusion as to its powers and plan of action for the first time when it gets the Florida returns. Hence there is likely to be more delay about this case than any or perhaps all the others, because, when they have once aid down their course of action, they can rapidly decide all the other cases on the principles they have laid down for their own guidance: hence, while Florida will be reached on Thursday, the decision may not be reported to the joint meeting until the following week. There seems to be no reason to doubt, however, that the whole count Il be completed by the 14th of February at furthest, and by that time the country may hope to have rest

will be completed by the 14th of February at furthest, and by that time the country may hope to have reat from the excitement which has so greatly injured all business interests since the 10th of November.

It will be noticed that the Electoral bill provides that the joint meeting shall be held in the Haul of the House of Representatives. This is in accordance with an almost unbroken custom, the two houses having met in the Senate Hall only five times and then only in the earlier period of our history. Senator Morton's electoral bill last session also provided that the meeting should be in the Hall of Representatives, and it is a curious inct, which has been much remarked on here, that the presentabil, which he so wheniently epoposed, contains many features identical with Senator Morton's own but of the last session and differs from it mainly in this particular, that it does not allow the vote of a State sending double returns to be thrown out by one house. Under Mr. Morton's bill the vote of one house sufficed to throw out the vote of a State where double returns were sent. Mr. Morton even offered an amendment to his own bill last session making judges of the Supreme Court a commission to decide disputed votes, and going much further in this instance, also, thus the present bill; for he was willing to nilow the decision of the Supreme fourt a comparison of this bill with either Senator Morton's or with the twenty-second joint rule shows that it is far more conservative of the rights of the States, and more strictly in accordance with the constitution, than either of the others which yet had Mr. Morton's bill last March.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION—WILL

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION-WILL

SENATOR MORTON BE MADE A MEMBER

There is naturally great curlosity felt here by both parties as to the membership of the Electoral Com-mission. It is held certain that in the Senate the democrats will select Messrs. Thurman and Bayard, In the House they are determined to select the best and not extreme partisans. Whom the senate republicens will choose remains to be seen. There are rumors that Mr. Morton intends to insist upon himse I and some other Senator opposed to the bill being put on the commission, but they are probably untrue. In any case it is pretty certain that Mr. Morton would not be opposed it he should develop such a plan, attempt to put bitter partisans on the commission must

case, but means within a day or two to make a report on it to the Senate, it is scarcely possible that he would take a seat in the commission which may have to de-

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1877. THE PRESIDENT AND THE ELECTORAL BILL-EFFORT OF THE EXTREMISTS TO OBTAIN A

President Grant has not yet signified that the Electoral bill has been signed. It could not reach him until a very late hour last night, owing to his absence in Baltimore with all the Cabinet except the Attorney General, and he does not make it a practice to go muo his office or transact any secular business on Sundays, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. Attorney General Tais, who, sithough understood to to be opposed to the bill in the main, and to side with Senator Sherman in his views antagonistic to it, says to-night that there is no doubt the President will sign the bill.

the bill.

On Friday night and during the following day there was a consultation of the leading Senators opposed to the bill, and a very strong pressure was made on the President to have him veto the bill. It is said that it was to escape these importunities that be absented bimself in Baltimore yesterday, and returned under the protection of Sunday's conceded seclusion.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM THE NATIONAL CAP-ITAL-WASHINGTON SOCIETY DISCONSOLATE-

THE EMERGENCY REGARDED AS AT AN END. Washington society, particularly the lady portion thereof, has been in a state of gloom and despondency to-day over the abnouncement which, it is said, will be officially promulgated to-morrow, that all the troops which are now here would be sent back to their respetive stations. It is understood that the Secretary of War has already issued orders for the return of the companies belonging to the artiflery school at Fortress Mon-roe, and will further direct to-morrow that the remula-ing companies, composing the temperary garrison of Washington, be sent back to the posts and stations on the Atlantic coast and elsewhere from which they were taken at election time. It is likely, therefore, that by next Thursday, when the counting of the vote begins, there will not be a single

soldler in Washington.
General Sherman, upon being asked to-night about swered that the companies belonging to the artillery school will propably return to Old Point Comfort to re-sume their studies. One of the General's staff officers says that the movement probably means only the reestablishment of the artillery school, which had been
suspended, owing to the presence el-swhere of the
troops belonging to it during the election excitement.
The removal of the troops is otherwise interpreted to
mean a belief on the part of the Cabinet that the solution of the Presidential controversy is no longer attended with any likelihood of trouble or danger here
or elsewhere. It is also said that the impetus given
trade and business and the national credit by the
adoption of the Compromise Electoral bill in Congress
would receive signal and national assistance by such
an act as the removal of the troops from the capital,
and hence President Grant's promptness to second a
motion so fruitful of advantage to the financial and
commercial interests of the country. says that the movement probably means only the re-

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY-REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE PRESI-

The commission appointed by the President to deto-night, a brief report, in which they say they have collected a quantity of information, but have been unable to prepare a plan in the time al-lotted to them, which expires on Tuesday. Tho the army, together with two members of the Senate and two of the House, constitute the commission, and do not ask for further time. Their report to the President to-morrow will leave the matter of the reorganization and pay of the army exactly as formulated in the two bills which passed the House last session, which are now pending in the Senato Military Committee and which were analyzed in the HERALD two or three weeks ago.

UNCLAIMED INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN COLLECTED ON FORGED POWERS OF ATTORNEY-TREASURER WYMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Rumors of another Treasury swindle, this time of ngenious contrivance, are affoat here to-day. Persons liar with United States bonds know the distinction between the coupon and the registered kind. The lat-ter are payable, principal and interest, only to the person whose name is inscribed to the person whose name is inscribed in the bond. For greater security a large estates and the like are invested in these bonds. In has happened in the course of time that large otherwise kept out of use, and the unclaimed in terest, which is set aside in the Treasury against ions of dollars. This fact is said to have prompted the cupidity of dishonest parties of the hondholders to assert their claims in the matter of the unclaimed interest. Registered is transferred only by such power of attorney. Advantage seems to have been taken of these circumstance to perpetrate, it is alleged, forged powers of attorney, the names of the bondholders having been supplied in some way from the books of the Treasury, the unclaimed interest drawn out by the swindlers. The fraud was discovered by the receipt at the Treasury of duplicate powers of attorney for the interest on the same bonds. Many of these bonds lie sence from the country of the holders, who are content to let the interest accumulate.

Treasurer Wyman says to-night that the rumor of forgery is incorrect, and be explains it as follows:-Ho says that \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 of unclaimed interest on bonds resting in the Treasury suggests extraordinary inducements to the claim agents who swarm in Wash ngton. These agents are constantly on the lookout ington. These agents are constantly on the lookout for the owners of the bonds, in order to obtain the job of collecting the interest for a commission. In his search a claim agent sometimes gets hold of a wrong party of the same name, from whom, having had it represented to him that certain bonds stand to his credit at the Treasury, the agent procures a power of autorney, which enables the agent to collect the interest. In this way, and by no other error, says Treasurer Wyman, moneys have here error error, says Treasurer Wyman, moneys have invariably been refunded after the detection of the mistake and the treasurer has not lost a dollar.

It appears from Treasurer Wyman's explanation that the interest on registered bonds is almost invariably collected, not by the real holder, but by an agent bolding his power of autorney.

CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. Congress being behind hand in the oppropriation bills it is Mr. Holman's intention to ask for night ses sions every night this week except Monday for the purpose of considering them, for there is not much change of getting them up during the day after Wednesday. The status of these bills is as follows:—The Pension, Consular and Diplomatic and Post Office bills have passed; the Fortification and Military Academy bills have been returned from the Senate with amendments; the Indian bill passed the House yesterday, and will go to the Senate to-morrow; the Legislative, Executive and Judicial is before the House and will be taken up in order; the Navy, Army, Sunday Civil and Regular Deficiency bills are yet to be reported. It is not probable that any attempt will be made to pass a River and Harbor bill this ression.

THE PACIFIC BAILBOAD BILLS-SMALL CHANCE

FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION THIS SESSION. The bill extending the time for the construction of acts in relation to the Texas Pacific, are in committee of the whole House on the general calendar, and as there are a great many bills that take precedence of them there is not much hope of their pas-sage at this session, or even of their conideration, unless their friends are strong sideration, unless their friends are strong enough to suspend the rules to fix a day for their consideration. If Mr. Lamar can get the floor to-morrow he will make such a proposition, but his chances for that are very slim because under the rule one hour must be devoted to-morrow to the call of the States, and at two o'clock the District of Coumbia Committee is entitled to the floor to the exclusion of all other business, and they have a number of measures upon which they desire action.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1877.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT. This afternoon, while Attorney General Taft and his family were driving down Thirteenth street, their horses took fright and ran away. On turning the coron the end work against those who do it. But as the case of Oregon may come before the commission, and a senator Morion has not only openly prejudged that were uninjured.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

OF RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY-UN WARRANTABLE CLAIMS AND PROCEEDINGS OF IGLESIAS-LEBDO LAWFULLY ELECTED-EVIL EFFECTS ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

There is a growing apprehension here that the present unfortunate condition of affairs in Mexico may result in complications which will seriously involve the United States. It is therefore considered important that the facts regarding the situation in that country should be correctly known. The following information has been derived from thoroughly well informed

THE QUESTION OF RE-ELECTION.

The statement tolegraphed from San Francisco in support of the precensions of the revolutionary leader, ex-Chief Justice Iglesias, that the constitution of Mexico prohibits the election of a President for a second term, is shown by direct reference to a copy of the constitution to be incorrect. This is also evident from the fact that President Juarez was elected, not only for a second but a third term. President Lerdo was elected in 1872 for the term of four years, ending November 30, 1876. This election is characterized by a leading historian of Mexico as having been "the most pacific and spontaneous of all that have ever taken place in the Republic."

THE "PLAN" OF SALAMANCA.

It was before the expiration of this uncontested term of office of President Lerde that Mr. Iglesias

It was before the expiration of this uncontested term of office of President Lerdo that Mr. Iglesias commenced his revolutionary proceedings by issuing at Salamanca, in the State of Guacajuato, on the 28th of October last, a revolutionary "pian," assuming the title of Provisional President and setting up a so-called government. The protext assigned for this revolutionary proceeding was that the House of Representatives, on the 20th of October, had declared that at the election heid in July last Mr. Lerdo had been re-elected President for the ensuing term of four years, from December I, 1876.

The constitution of Mexico makes the House of Representatives the sole judge of the returns of the election, not only of President, but of magistrates of the Supreme Court. The result of the election was declared by a vote of 125 to 46, or more than two-thirds. This action of the House was indersed by a vote of confidence in the Executive by the Senate of more than two-thirds, and on an appeal made by Mr. Iglesias to the Supreme Court, of which he was President, that tribunal sustained the validity of the election by a vote of 8 to 3; yet in the face of this, ignoring the obligation which that vote imposed upon him as a member of the tribunal, and without any warrant whatever in the constitution or of law, either as a magistrate or a citizen, Mr. Iglesias not only assumed the right to declare the re-election of President Lerdo invalue but, in violation of the constitution he had sworn to protect, attempted by revolutionary means to establish himself and his partisans in power, not when the succession had legibly, or in case of doubt, devolved upon him, but more than a month before the expiration of President Lerdo's uncontested term of office.

The averthrew of the constitution and the capital unumal order in Mexico

expiration of President Lerdo's uncontested term of office.

A PREEXT OF LEGALITY.

The overthrow of the constitutional order in Mexico has been effected, not by the strength of the professional revolutionists, led by General Diaz, but through the treason to republican principles of those who have been engaged in the Iglesias conspiracy, which has again introduced demoralization into the army, and has deluded public sentiment by the attempt to cover revolutionary proceedings with the pretext of logality.

BAD EMPRICT ON THE COUNTY.

The only difference in point of legality between Mr. Iglesias and General Diaz is that the latter issued his revolutionary "plan" in March last and the former in October. Whether priority in such proceedings gives a better or a worse title it appears that, as between the two factions which have appeared to revolution, the balance in point of material force has reated with General Diaz; for within less than three months from the date when, in Salamanca, Mr. Iglesias issued his revolutionary "plan," he has been driven from his country and landed a lugitive upon a foreign shore, while the result of his misguided proceedings has been to place success, which could not otherwise have been reached, within the grasp of the professional revolutionist. Diaz, and to postpone, it is to be teared, for an indefinite period all possibility of good government, of order and of progress in Mexico. It is this conspiracy against the constitutional order and resort to revolutionary means by those who have herotofore been prominent leaders in the republican cause and have held the highest positivons in the Site and the army which now awaken the most serious doubts and apprehensions with regard to the future of the neighboring Rejublic.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

DECISION OF JUDGE CARPENTER ON THE GUBER-NATORIAL QUESTION-NEITHER CHAMBERLAIN OR N HAMPTON LAWFULLY ELECTED-THE FORMER HOLDS OVER UNDER THE CONSTITU-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, ] COLUMBIA, Jan. 28, 1877.

Judge Carpenter, of this judicial circuit, before whom the case of Peter Smith, a negro convict perdoned by Chamberlain, was pending, arrived here this morning, and will deliver his decision to-morrow. THE DECISION.

First—That the Mackey House, before which Chamberlain was inaugurated, was not only illegal but an unlawful assemblage usurping the rightful authority of the House of Representatives, and that the proceedings of that body conferred no authority upon Chamberlain to exercise the functions of Governor.

Second—That as by the constitution the two

Chamberiain to exercise the functions of Governor.

Second—That as by the constitution the two
branches of the General Assembly must act conjointly,
as Hampton was unaugurated without no concurrence
of the Senate he is also without authority of law to
exercise the duties of the Executive of the State.

Third—That as the attempted mauguration of Chamberlain was illegal and conferred no right it could
neither take away any rights and did not operate as a
resignation of the office of Governor Chamberlain.

Fourth—That as the constitution provises, the Governor shall hold his office for two years, and until his
successor is not only appointed, but qualified, Chamberlain is the lawful Governor until the legal qualifications of his successor, and no longer.

THE DECISION UNIMPORTANT. This decision is not regarded as very important be-cause of the fact that the case of another negro named James Pelion, also pardoned by Chamberlain, is now pending before the Supreme Court, to which the case

of Peter Smith would have been appealed in any event. WAR OF RACES.

MORE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA-A CHAM-BERLAIN TRIAL JUSTICE SHOT-REGROES IN ARMS AND BREATHING OUT THREATENINGS AND SLAUGHTER-A WHITE POLICE FORCE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

COLUMNIA, S. C., Jan. 28, 1877.

A telegram to-night from Timmonsville, in Darlington county, gives meagre details of a conflict, arising out of the present unsettled condition of affairs conse-quent upon the dual governments in this State. Hamp-ton is making his appointments of local officers, but in many instances the Chamberiain incumbents refuse to vacate their offices, and trouble frequently results.

A TRIAL JUSTICE SHOT.
On yesterday, the telegram states, B. O. Holiaway, the Chamberlain Trial Justice, was shot by unknown parties near his door, at the hour of two o'clock in the morning. He lived until eleven o'clock this morning, when a Coroner's jury was empanelled to investigate

THREATS OF THE NEGROES.

In the meantime the negroes became very indignant and excited, particularly the members of the militia company at that place. Threats of wholesale murder and house burning were made by them, and the intendant of the town for the protection of life and properly organized a strong police force. The negroes turned out with their Winehester rifles and stationed themselves on the outskirts of the town, lying chiefly

in ambush. Everything appeared to be perfectly quiet until about two o'clock this morning. When some of the special police were making their rounds they were fired upon shots taking effect in the shoulder of one and the hip of another, slightly wounding both. The officers re-

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER IMMINENT. The death of the Trial Justice created fresh excitement among the negroes, and they are loud and vehe-ment in their threats against the whites. Both races are now on a regular war footing and a bloody encoun-ter may occur at any moment.

M'DONALD'S PARDON.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1877. The statement is not true that the pardon of General McDonald, of Whiskey Ring notoriety, has already been signed by the President. The facts are that it has not yet been issued, but the papers are that has not yet been issued, but the papers are in process of preparation at the Attorney General's office, and will be tavorably acted upon as soon as practicable. Directions have been given that a partion shall be made out, and it is probable that it will be ready for the President's signature within the next few days. MOODY AND SANKEY.

OPENING MEETING OF THE EVANGELISTS IN BOSTON-IMMENSE CROWDS IN ATTENDANCE -BOSTON TO BE SHAKEN AS A MOTHER SHAKES A CHILD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Boston, Jan. 28, 1877. Boston, Jan. 28, 1877.

Rarely, if ever, has there been witnessed such a scene of inspired Christian enthusiasm and singere of Moody and Sankey at the Boston Taberhacie this afternoon and evening. It seemed as if the whole community had turned out to listen to the great evanand it was specially notable that all through the services there was apparent the most devout feel-ing. Certainly Mr. Moody never commenced a series able auspices, and the popular anticipations are greatly in error if the evangelist's predictions do not prove true, that what he has accomplished in other cities will be nothing compared with what he will do

The Grand Tabernacle, erected at an expense of over \$50,000 and with a seating capacity for 6,000, could not accommodate more than a quarter of those who came to both afternoon and evening meetings. Indeed, so were opened in a couple of neighboring churches, and the limits of these were inadequate to the demands made upon them. The Grand Tabernacle was filled in a very lew moments after the doors were thrown open, police force to admit of a speedy exit in case of fire or accident. The audiences, both afternoon and evening, were of a miscellaneous character, comprising men and women of all creeds of the prominent and middling classes, and, evidently, many whose ears were strangers to the Gospel in any form.

to the Gospel in any form.

THE SERVICES.

The first and second services were commenced with commendable promptness, the first at three and the latter at a quarter to seven o'clock. A variety of hymns were sung by a large and selected choir, under the direction of Professor Tourjee, while the audience was being scated, and immediately thereafter the choir and congregation united in chanting—

Nearer my God to Thee.

Then, after a brief pause, the choir sang:—

Then, after a brief pause, the choir sang:—
Come, then fount of every blessing.

And, while this was in progress, Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey appeared in view. Their presence was the occasion of a visible sensation in the audience, and, if it had been in keeping with the solemnities of the time, there would have been a hearty demonstration of welcome. Mr. Sankoy sat down at the small organ, which he uses as an accompaniment in singing, and Mr. Moody seated himself near by. After a lew moments of silent prayer there was another hymn by the choir, when hev. Dr. Webb invoked the living blessing upon the revival now commenced and from which so much was hoped, concluding with an estrest supplication that God would so move the hearts of those assembled to embrace the faith this very day and at this very time and pince. The prayer, though brief, was very affecting and eloquent, and many hearers were visibly moved.

Mr. Sankey now song "Ninety and Nine," after which the choir sang "Rock of Ages," and then Mr. Moody began his first serimon in Boston, taking for his text the thirteenth chapter of Numbers and part of the thirtieth verse—"And Caleb stified the people before Moses and said, Let us go up at once and possess it."

Before commencing his decourse Mr. Moody said that he had been told before coming to Boston he would flud it a peculiarly hard place for missionary work, a remark which created no little sensation among some of his hearers. "But," added the evange-list, "God can and will shake Boston as a mother shakes her child." The sermon which followed was one of the most powerful for which Mr. Moody is noted, and had a marked effect upon every listener. The idea which he rought to convey was that the Christian men and women should have more faith, courage and earnestates in the work of reasoning souls. He told them they had been asleep here, and he hoped he could arouse them to a sense of the duty which they had so long neglected. He would have the christian men and women goround to the billiard and righteousness.

God."

COURSE OF THE MEETINGS.

These meetings, which have been begun under such auspicious circumstances, will be continued rightly at the Grand Tabernacle, and on Sundays there will be morning and alternoon services in addition. There will also be daily prayer meetings in Tremont Temple the present week, after which they will be held daily at the Tabernacle. It is expected to continue the revival until about the last of May.

B'NAI B'RITH.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF GRAND LODGE NO. 1-ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT— GRAND BANQUET TO VISITING MEMBERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

Nearly 300 delegates assembled at the annual convention of the Grand Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order B'nat B'rith, which is held at Mechanics' Hall. Of this number about 120 members represent New York and Brooklyn. The Boston lodges, under whose ost to make the delegates feel comfortable. THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The convention was called to order at ten A. M. by

The convention was called to order at ten A. M. by Mr. Sol Sultzberger, the president, whose annual message was quite lengthy and interesting. It showed the total number of members in the district to be about \$,000. Nearly \$65,000 were received by the Grand Lodge, of which \$56,000 were received by the Grand Lodge, of which \$56,000 were paid out to widows of deceased brethrea.

THE KLECTION OF OFFICERS

was held after reading this report, resulting in the choice of Henry S. Herrman, of New York, for president; Edward S. Goulston, of Boston, vice president; Adolph Sanger, of New York, second vice president; S. Hamburgef, secretary; George Marks, treasurer.

ANQUET TO THE DELECATES.

In the ovening a magnificent banquet was given to the visiting delegates by the Boston todges, under the auspices of Messrs, Edward S. Goulston, Godfrey Morse and others. Toasts were drunk and speeches made by Messrs, Julius Bien, President of the Executive Committee of the United States Constitution Grand Lodge; S. Sultzberger, Henry S. Herrman, E. S. Goulston, Coroner M. Ellinger, of New York; Otto Horwitz, M. Thaimessenger, A. L. Sawyer, M. Geodheart, Joseph Fox, S. M. Valkenburgh, of Albany; Henry Cane, of Plattsburg, and others. Hon, Leopold Morse, member of Congress elect, responded to the toast of "Our Country." The Convention will last until Tuesday evening.

THE CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON-ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1877. The Convention of the Fifth district, B'nai Brith, elected the following officers to-day: -- Aaron Haas, of Atlanta, Ga., President; M. Hutzier, of Richmond, Va., First Vice President; W. H. Strauss, of Baltimore, Second Vice President; A. Goodman, Treasurer; Dr. S. B. Wolfe, Secretary, and A. Fisher, of Washington, Sergennt-at-Arms.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 28, 1877.
The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have determined to extend the Western extension of their line from Mexico, Mo., its present Western terminus, to Kansas City, a distance of 100 miles through a rich and fertile country.

THE STEAMER NEWPORT AFLOAT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28, 1877. At high water to-day the steamer Newport, of the Old Colony line, got off the beach in this harbor without difficulty, it being perigee tide. The steamer Con-tinental assisted her. She lay in the channel during the day, but will go on the dry dock at once for re-parts, as abo is sprung a little forward, which is be-lieved to be the only injury she has received. She went aground at noon of Tuesday, January 2, and has been on the beach almost twenty-six days.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

THE DREAD DISEASE DEVELOPED AFTER SEV-CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1877.

Charles P. Wetmore, aged twenty-six years, died at

Charles P. Wetmore, aged twenty-six years, died at five o'clock this morning of hydrophobia after suffering fearfully from the attack since Thursday last. Deceased was bitten last summer three times by one dog and once by another.

THE SYMPTOMS
first manifested themselves on Thursday, but a physician was not summoned until Friday and he did not fully comprehend the case. The case developing more fully Friday night, another physician was called, but the patient at this time could only be relieved by hypodermic injections. Mr. Wetmore was a native of St. John, N. B., and had relatives in San Francisco.

THE LATE EXHIBITION.

AFTER THE CENTENNIAL-WINDING UP ITS AFFAIRS-THE BUNGLING ABOUT THE EX-HIBITORS' AWARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jon. 27, 1877. But few of the officials connected with the Centennial Exhibition still remain with us. Only those engaged in winding up the affairs of the great show are to be seen in the deserted rooms and halls once alive with bustling commissioners, decorated representatives and government officers of foreign nations, and the great manufacturers and exhibitions of the world. At the Exhibition grounds in Fairmount Park everything combines to form a picture of bleakness and desolation. All the showy buildings except that to be used by the permanent exhibition have been demolished, and all is de-seried, cold and cheerless. The archives of the various from the Centennial grounds to No. 993 Walnut street. loard of Financo and the Bureau of Awards engaged in the work of closing up affairs. The final meeting of the commission will be held, probably, in March or April, when they will report to Congress the results of

April, when they will report to Congress the results of their official labors.

THE TWO MILLIONS ON MAND.

The Board of Finance, acting particularly in the interests of the stockholders, having fixed up a suit to test the question whether or not the stockholders shall absorb all of the \$2,000,000 in their bands, are awaiting a final disposition of this suit at the hands of the Supreme Court, at Washington. Meantime they are collecting what remains due on stock certificates which have not been paid up in full. Quite a large amount of money is at il owing from this source, but the following circular, which the Board is now sending out, will probably have the desired effect:

I have been instructed by the directors to notify you that I have been instructed by the directors to notify you that if the unpaid instalments, due from you on your subscription to the capital stock of the Centennid Board of Finance, are not paid on or before February I, 1877, all pay ments made by you on account of said subscription will be forfeited, as provided for in the original terms for the said subscription. Respectfully yours,
FREDGRICK FRALEY, Treasurer.

The Bureau of Awards is nominally engaged in issuing to exhibitors certified copies of the judges' reports, which are accepted by the commission as the basis of awards, but the work is progressing so slowly that exhibitors are becoming very bitter in their denunciations. The first announcement of awards was made september 27, and the supposition was that the reports would speedily follow. If the commission had not desired to interier to too great an extent with the work of the judges all the reports might have been published before the close of the Exhibition, but they are nothing if not meddlers, and hence the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The commission first decided to issue certified copies of the reports in the order in which the applications by exhibitors were filed. In pursuance of this plan one clerk was set at work to make the copies, and in the course of time he was allowed an assistant. If the two had been export with the pen and had worked bard they might have finished their labors some time in 1878, but they were not allowed to continue. The commission changed its mind, and concluded to issue the reports primed in pamphlet form, group by group. The commission sat in secret season for two months, amending and altering the reports as made and recommended by the judges, and then, to make matters worse,

judges, and then, to make matters worse,

A COMBITTEE ON REVISION
was appointed to still further tamper with the reports
preparatory to their being sent to the printer. Several
groups were revised, the forms electrotyped and
proofs printed, but for some reason they were
unsatisfactory, and the plates were destroyed
and the forms pied. The Committee on Revision
concluded to commence over again. In the meantime
the work on the certified copies was suspended, and
likewise the hopes of exhibitors who were clamoring
for their reports. When the work of printing was
abandoned the certified copies commenced again, and
these are now being issued under the official seal of
the commission. The lew officials who remain here,
in direct violation of the resolution to furnish the reports, instead of issuing them in the order in which
the applications are filed, issue them as it suits their
convenience or whims.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

THE RELIGIOUS BEARINGS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

"Mohammedanism was a just scourge upon the Greek Church for its schisin and apostasy from the then established Church, as well as for its cringing ubserviency to the potentates of the world," said the Rev. W. W. Andrews last evening in beginning his lecture on "The Religious and Prophetic Bearings of lecture on "The Religious and Prophotic Bearings of the Eastern Question" at the Catholic Apostolic Churcin. The extraordinary growth of the religion of Mohammed, as well as the corresponding increase of the political power of its adherents, was in strict accordance with the prophecy in Genesis that the children of Ishmael would become mighty on the face of the earth. It has outlived its time, however, and the oppression so long exercised by it over the Christians in Turkey and the recent cruelties committed in Bulgaria have furned the eyes of all Europe toward it, and roused up the Greek as well as the Latin and the Protestant churches from their apathy The Emperor of Russia, who rules over 50,000,000 of Greek Catholics, urged on by the common feeting of the people, stands ready at present to pounce upon the Turks as his proy, and to liberate 11,000,000 of Christians. A change is at hand. This change will not consist in the supremacy of Russia, as some suppose, or in the extension of English commerce, as others expect, but it will consist in liberating Turkey from the intellectual and moral thraidom under which it now languishes. This can be produced solely, however, by supernatural causes. The movement may be begun by earthly potentates, by wealthy capitalists, but God alone can effectually work it out.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND DEMOCRACY.

"If all the civilized world is tending toward a demo the Cooper Union, last evening, "then we can best learn the future of the Catholic Church by tracing her history under the institutions of this country. then went on to say that if the Church were to permit It could not be by persecution, for such was impossible it could not be by persecution, for such was impossible under a liberal form of government, but by the action of social institutions, of science and liberty and education, as her enemies assert. All this we have had in the United States for the last 100 years, and yet the Church has not only not perished, but has risen almost intraculously. No country in the world had been more intolerant to Catholics them this; the Puritians would not allow them in the land; the Virginians, enforcing the penal laws of England, would not permit them to know anything or have anything, and in Maryland, in which they had declared liberty to all, when the ponal laws of England, would not permit them to know anything or have anything, and in Maryland, in which they had declared liberty to all, when the power was wrested from them, the sums tax was placed on an Irish Catholic and a slave. At the Revolution they were few in number, feeble, contemned, without rights and sink ing into lethargy. Nor did the constitution better them in the least, for it left to the States the power of enacting penal statutes against them, and this power was exercised. It was Jufferson's secular theory of government that has obtained them any rights in this country and it is for this reason that Catholics are almost instinctively democrats. But, notwithstanding all these disadvantages and their poverty and ignorance, engendered by 200 years of persecution, how wonderful has been the progress of the Catholics under our Republic. In 1715 they were but one to one hundred of the population, and in 1875 they are one to six; in 1775 they were paupers, and in 1875 the property of their Church is valued at \$60,000,000. A hundred years ago they have 6,526 churches, 33 theological seminaries, 63 colleges and 256 academies. Certainly this seems to prove conclusively that democracy and Catholics mare very far from being so antagonistic as Protestant opinion would hold.

MR. COUP'S LOSS.

MR. COUP'S LOSS.

"The whale is dead?" At about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening last, amid the strains of music and surrounded by thousands of admiring and curious persons, the life of the "great white whale" curious persons, the life of the "great white whale" passed to another and, it is hoped, a better fishing ground. The visitors in the hall had crowded to an unusual number around the immense circular tank which has been the prison house for the past four months of this adeeped sea monster. The attendants noticed the large number of people and also that the whale was behaving in an extraordinary manner; that instead of swimming in circles as was his wont, he would cross from side to side and ever and anon lash the water into foam with his powerful flake. These actions were continued for some time, gradually becoming less and less violent, until diving beneath the surface he made his appearance no more. Mr. Coup will have the remains embalmed and placed on exhibition, meanwhile the hippopotamus will luxuriate in the tank formerly occupied by the whale.

THE LAST OF MRS. CURRAN.

Mrs. Catharine Curran is dead. She was found at sleven A. M. yesterday, lying in her bed at No. 135 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, cold and lifeless, by a neighbor whom she had sent for on Saturday. The announcement is an ordinary one, but she was an extraordinary character, having been for some years a extraordinary character, having been for some years a terror to the neighborhood in which she lived and to the police of the Fifth precinct. Mrs. Carran was forty-five years of age, three ide of a farrier who carried on quite an extensive business on North Eighth street. Curran might have made money, but for his wife, who, addicted to intemperance, led him the wildest sort of life and eventually to as hard drinking as she was accussomed to. She gathered a few boon companions of her own sex around her, and over their rum the coterie would make a perfect Hedlam of the farriery on North Eighth street. Scarco a week passed that Mrs. Curran was not in court clither as plaintiff or defendant in assault cases. In the latter case not an officer but drenued to serve a warrant on her, as his reception was certainly a shower of brickbats, and even if he succeeded in getting Mrs. Curran, he would, if he departed with a sound skin, he in possession of more or less contusions. Finally she became so boisterous in her conduct that her husband, four months sgo, gave her the choice—he or she must

LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.

The handsome music hall of the Liederkrans Society, on Fourth street, was filled last night and a very attractive programme was turnished. The concer commenced with the Suite for orchestra by Joachim Raff, with which Theodore Thomas has familiarized matropolitan concert goers. Then came the beautiful prayer from Mehal's "Joseph," for mon's choras, in which the fine voices and admirable discipline of the singers made a strong impression on the audence. Mr. Jacobsohn played the first movement from Beethoven's violin concerto, opus 61, with his accustomed finish, spirit and expression. The feature of the concert was Reinthaler's Bismarck Hymn for soil, chorus and orchestra. It was given for the first time in America. The immense enthusiasm with which this work was received in Berlin, apart from patrional motives, was well deserved. It is claborate in its construction, but every phrase tells. To martial, brilliant themes is united orchestral effects, of the most singular and varied description. The solos were song by two accomplished artists, Messrs, Fred Steins and H. Brandeis. The Bismarck Hymn will be repeated at Steinway Hall on Thursday next at a charity concert. commenced with the Suite for orchestra by Jos

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Professor William P. Blake, of New Haven; Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, and Captain H. Fifth Avenue. Miss Adelaide Neilson is at the Clarendon. Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn, of Lockpore, N. Y., is at the Grand Central. E. L. Davenport is at the Sturtevant Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. V., and Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, is at the St. Nicho

LADIES WHO POSSESS THE FINEST COMPLEXons are among the patrons of GLENN'S SCLPHUR SOAP, HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DVE, black or brown, 50c. WASHINGTON

> Life Insurance Company, of New York, 155 Broadway.

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Read the following Official Certificates:

INSTRANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1877.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

Having caused a personal examination to be made of the condition and affairs of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, as of the 31st day of December, 1876, by Hon. John A. McCall, Jr., Deputy Superintendent, duly appointed by me for that purpose, and deeming it for the public interests that the result of his investigation should be published, I herewith enclose his report for publication.

Very respectfully yours,

Acting Superintendent,
ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1877.

Hon. William Smyth, Acting Superintendent New York
Insurance Department:—
I respectfully report that in accordance with the provisions contained in your appointment No. 362, dated December 26, 1878, and with the assistance of Messrs, Bailard, Willis and W. H. Smyth, I have completed an examination of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York city.

mend.
Complete schedules of mortgages, deferred premiums and real estate investments as of December 31, 1876, being the date of examination, have been placed on file in the de-

The following are the assets and liabilities:— | Real estate | Asserts | Asserts | Real estate | \$2,008,2.0 \$2,300,100 \$2,850,100 to 43,502 to 92,210 53 E5.173,278 81

Total admitted assets. \$1,381,085 83 Surplus as regards policy holders...... \$5,173,278 83 

CYRUS MUNN,
Assistant Secretary.
B. S. FRENCH.

PIPER HEIDSIECK For sale everywhere.

Assistant Secretary. Vice President,
PRENCH,
Superintendent of Avencies. Secretary.
B. W. McCREADY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A -- ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE, WEAK AND FEE-ble and exhausted with every little effort? Then you need PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. A .- FREE LIVING. THE DESTRUCTIVE EF. fects of free living, so common among all classes of society, impair the facilities of the body and lay the foundation of disease. The lad results of overburdening the stomach with food might be entirely obviated, however, by a dose of Dr. Schinock's MaxDrake Pills. This sovereign remedy for billiousness, headache, constipation and liver complaint is being universally acknowledged as a sure and harmless remedy. Sold by all druggists.

being universals, deep deep deep sold by all druggists.

A FEW TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL, ON Thursday evening next, at the Academy, can be had as DELMONICO'S, at \$5 each.

BUMGARDNER'S OLD VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN RYB WHISKEY (1868) finest in the United States. II. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton at. and 749 Broadway.

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SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL rated beverages. NATTHEWS, 1st av. and 26th st., city. WIGS, TOUPEES.-G. RAUCHFUSS, PRACTICAL, wigmaxer: Switches, Curls, Invisibles, Bandcaux; 45 East 12th st., near Broadway.

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use; ask your physician.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CANCER,—NEW TREATISE, PREE—HOW CURED SWest 14th st.

OFFICE OF

OFFICE OF

RAND'S

NEW YORK CITY

BUSINESS DIFFECTORY,

14 PARK FLACE,

New YORK, Jan. 29, 1877.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS:

Our agents and canvasser commence this day to make a thorough and systematic canvass of the importing, Johnny and manufacturing courses, and tenders my or manufacturers of specialties in this city, for Rend's New York City Rosiness Directory for 1877. This work, started as an experiment last year, has proved an extraordinary success. The great number of business changes and removals of second occurrence render it meessary to leste a new edition sooner than we anticipated. We now propose parting the work in type, keep it standing and correct monthly, which will enable us to furnish a perfect directory at any casson of the year. The work will be sold as wand, at \$1, 75 cents and 59 cents per cony, according to style of binding. This is the only New York city business directory that sells at these low prices, and has a general circulation among merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States and Canada. We trust our business men and firms will appreciate the value and importance of seatalning this work as a valuable agency in advancing the best interests of New York merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States and Canada and manufacturers throughout the United States and Canada and manufacturers throughout the united states and Canada manufacturers throughout the canwassers in the work they are engaged in.

CAUTION.—All canvassers employed by us are furnished with and must produce when called upon our authority, walter HEUGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ALMANG

specifying their powers and daties. Most respectfully, WALTER HEUGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ALMANAC

FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAN, AND POLITICAL

REGISTER, FOR 1877.

This invaluable Almanae will be ready early in February.

The immense importance of a work-recognized as suthenized presenting in its pages the odicial vote for the Preddency in all the States, rendered it absolutely necessary to delay its publication in order to secure the fullest and takes returns. Its pages are replete with invaluable tables and Statistical featurns on Finance, with Duly Quotations for Gold for 1876; of theyeriment Bends of the various issues; as the second of the Statistical featurns on Finance, with Duly Quotations for Gold for 1876; of theyeriment Bends of the various issues; Bates of Console, Raifrond Shares and Stock; American Secured Official Returns of the Presidential Vote of every State and Territory in the Union; corrected Secured to the Creeding International and Centernal Bills.

Matches; full Lists of Senators and Members of the Farty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, with Post Office. Addresses, de.; American Ministers and Consolas Broad; Foreign Legations in the Union; corrected and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, with Post Office. Addresses, de.; American Ministers and Consolas abroad; Foreign Legations in the Union of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Time; Tide Tables; the Sun's Declination and Equation of Tim